1	2	3.	4	5	6=(4+5)	7	8
19.	Nagaland	777.52	812	2982	3794	2303	2.27
20.	Orissa	3122.84	27160	13083	40243	21251	23.85
21.	Punjab	648.60	8566	220	8786	14061	5.09
22.	Rajasthan	3819.47	47014	1027	48041	22774	23.47
23.	Sikkim	337.27	479	0	479	1487	3.71
24.	Tamil Nadu	8690.65	28976	1453	43329	37974	84.84
25.	Tripura	1401.98	4270	1840	6110	12262	5.37
26.	Uttranchal	662.90	812	20	832	1414	0.07
27.	Uttar Pradesh	21091.35	130592	9732	140324	122638	71.79
28.	West Bengal	5704.54	18686	1404	20090	7790	36.39
29.	A & N Islands	261.06	47	0	47	0	5.55
30.	Chandigarh	705.50	252	23	275	3154	0.00
31.	D & N Haveli	287.77	67	0	67	219	0.94
32.	Daman & Diu	161.63	68	00	68	00	0.04
33.	Delhi	275.31	1124	58	1182	2570	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	950.65	1748	3089	4837	9743	4.09
	TOTAL :	119382.88	716218	197834	914052	948943	612.14

Bringing improvement in labour regulations

1745. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although India has been remarkably successful in boosting economic growth, India's manufacturing sector still accounts for less than 15 per cent of GDP and employs less than 15 percent of the work force, and employment in the formal manufacturing sector declined between 1996 and 2002;

(b) whether it is a fact that in international comparisons, India stands out as having one of most rigid labour laws in world; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring about an improvement in labour regulations, in order to accelerate manufacturing growth and employment in key-labour sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): (a) The Advance Estimates (AE) of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2006-07 places the growth of GDP at constant (1999-2000) prices in the current year at 9.2 per cent. India's manufacturing sector in 2006-07 accounts for 15.41 percent of GDP whereas share of employment of manufacturing sector in toal employment, as per the lastest report of the labour force survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation during 2004-05, was estimated to be 11.70 per cent on usual status basis. Employment in formal manufacturing sector, as per Annual Survey of Industries, declined from 95.36 lakh in 1996-97 to 79.36 lakh in 2002-03.

(b) and (c) Review/updation of labour laws is an ongoing process in order to bring them in tune with the emerging needs of the economy such as increasing production, productivity, employment, etc. The required changes in the labour laws are accomplished by the Government after detailed consultation with the social partners with a view to harmonize the interests of all stake holders.

Gujarat Industrial Park Ordinance

1746. SHRI JAYANTILAL BAROT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state whether the Gujarat Government has proposed to the Central Government an Industrial Park Ordinance, with flexible labour policy, if so, what is the progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): The State Government of Gujarat had sent draft proposal of Gujarat Industrial Park Ordinance, 2003 in the year 2003 for obtaining the approval of the Central Government. The State Government of Gujarat has been advised to submit a revised proposal after due consultation with the Central Trade Unions. The revised proposal as suggested by the Ministry of Labour and Employment is yet to be received.